

Soaps.—Various soaps were also tried, and of these the Whale-oil Soap Emulsion gave the best results, many of the scales being killed.

The Whale-oil Soap gave good results also, but not equal to the Emulsion.

Sunlight and Lifebuoy soaps, and also a mixture of both, proved to be of very little value, inasmuch as they did not prevent the eggs from hatching. These soaps are claimed by the makers to be most effective against the San José and other scale insects, but applied as a winter wash against the Bark-louse they have little value. Undoubtedly they should be applied after the young lice hatch, and not as a winter application, and then would most likely prove effective against the tender lice.

Kerosene Emulsion.—Kerosene Emulsion was also tried, and this proved of more value than the Whale-oil Soap Emulsion, but not so effective as the lime, salt and sulphur wash.

Lime.—Quick slaked lime, 1½ lbs. to 1 gallon of water, proved very effective applied as a winter wash, and equalled the results obtained by the lime, salt and sulphur.

Kerosene-Lime.—This was also tried, but did not prove superior to the Kerosene Emulsion, and therefore is not to be preferred to it.

A NEW CRYPTINE GENUS FROM CUBA.

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Some years ago Mr. J. M. Espin, of Guantanamo, Cuba, sent to Dr. L. O. Howard for names some parasitic Hymenoptera, among which I indicated a new genus, but which I neglected to describe. As Mr. Espin has recently written about it and desires its early description, I submit the following :

Nesolinoceras, new genus.

Resembles *Linoceras*, Taschenberg, in the shape of the abdominal petiole, which is straight or nearly, not elbowed, and only slightly thickened at apex. It also resembles somewhat *Joppidium*, Walsh. In my Classification of the Ichneumon Flies, 1900, p. 40, it will fall in next to Walsh's genus on account of the metathoracic characters and the transverse median nervure in the hind wings being broken *above* the middle.

The two, however, may be easily separated by the following differences :

Metathorax rounded off posteriorly, punctate, with only one transverse carina—the basal, the spiracles rather large, elongate oval.

Submedian cell in front wings a little *longer* than the median, the areolet large, pentagonal, the sides parallel; wings black, brown or fuscous.....*Joppidium*, Walsh.

Submedian cell in front wings a little *shorter* than the median, the areolet not large, irregularly pentagonal, the sides strongly convergent above; wings hyaline, with transverse brown

fasciæ.....*Nesolinoceras*, n. g.
(Type *N. Espini*, Ashm.)

Nesolinoceras Espini, n. sp.

♂.—Length, 11 mm. Red, marked as follows: The clypeus and the face, the upper front orbits to summit of the eyes, the hind orbits and cheeks to base of mandibles, a spot at base of mandibles, the front coxæ and their first joint of trochanters, the front margin of the prothorax and the hind margin on each side to the tegulæ, the inner margin of the tegulæ, a large rounded spot beneath tegulæ, a large triangular spot beneath the insertion of the hind wings, a large but obscure spot on the mesopleura posteriorly below it, most of the middle coxæ, a transverse band across disk of scutellum, a spot on the hind coxæ at base above, a streak on the scape beneath, and the extreme apices of dorsal abdominal segments 3, 4, 5 and 6, but very narrowly, all white; the flagellum, the depression of the prothorax laterally, the tegulæ, except as noted, a streak surrounding the posterior white spot on the mesopleura, and the scutellum, except the transverse white band, are black or blackish; wings hyaline, with three transverse fuscous fasciæ, *i. e.*, one across from the middle of the basal nervure, another from the stigma, and the third at the apex of the wing, becoming more or less confluent with the second on the hind margin; the hind wings are wholly hyaline; the stigma and most of the veins in both wings are black, but there is a streak across at base of the stigma, a bulla near apex of the first recurrent nervure, another at apex of the first transverse cubitus, and most of the second transverse cubitus and the second recurrent, except at base and apex, are white.

Type.—Cat. No. 9958, U. S. N. M.

Guantanamo, Cuba.

This interesting species is dedicated to Mr. J. M. Espin, who captured it July 26, 1901.